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the things which will happen in Russia will make all workers feel that there is a contradiction between democracy and the mission of the proletariat. The idea of constituting a government of producers will not perish. The cry, 'Death to the Intellectuals,' with which the Bolsheviks are reproached, may end by being taken up by the workers of the entire world."

CHARLES A. ELLWOOD

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

The Spread of Christianity in the Modern World. By EDWARD CALDWELL MOORE. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1919. Pp. xi+352.

In this volume Dr. Moore convinces us that the enterprise of modern missions really makes an important chapter in the study of history and of sociology. Perhaps no book has succeeded better in relating the missionary movement to the background of general history. The author has been for nineteen years professor at Harvard and for seven years president of the American Board of Foreign Missions, so that we are not surprised to find in his work both the adequate grasp of administrative detail of missions and the scholarly handling of historical material. The book is exceedingly compact and comprehensive but serves well as a textbook in missions, outlining the work of all churches and in all lands, and briefly evaluating the life-work of the chief contributors to missionary progress. A remarkably full list of references to sources and collateral readings is appended, classified in accordance with his chapter headings. This list covers twenty-four pages and greatly enhances the value of the textbook. It is refreshing to find in the book no trace of the enthusiast or the propagandist to interfere with the unbiased interpretation of history.

G. WALTER FISKE

OBERLIN COLLEGE

Child Welfare in Kentucky. An inquiry by the National Child Labor Committee for the Kentucky Child Labor Association and the State Board of Health. By E. N. CLOPPER, director. New York: National Child Labor Committee, 1919. Pp. 322. \$1.25.

The general plan used by the National Child Labor Committee in its state surveys is followed in this inquiry. The chapters deal with health, schools, recreation, rural life, child labor, juvenile courts, and

law and administration. It is much more incisive than the preceding reports, partly because of the conditions uncovered but probably also because of growing aggressiveness on the part of the investigators. It seems wise if a state neglects its children and refuses to pass laws or to enforce them, to say so and to jolt the people into a realization of their shortcomings. The report should accomplish this end. While not unkind nor carping in its criticism it clearly states the unwelcome facts and suggests for each problem an appropriate program of improvement.

The investigation revealed an enormous amount of disease and a very high death-rate. There is much tuberculosis; eastern Kentucky alone has perhaps 33,000 cases of trachoma, typhoid fever is common, there are many cases of diarrhea and dysentery, and diphtheria is altogether too prevalent. Hookworm, however, has apparently declined since the campaign against the disease several years ago. The reorganization of the state board of health in 1918 with a greatly increased appropriation for work promises some improvement in the health conditions of the state.

Many of the rural schools are seriously neglected; the equipment is poor and the teachers are of inferior quality. In the smaller cities the compulsory attendance is very poorly enforced, while the salaries of teachers throughout the state are low. Furthermore the school systems are in politics.

The state suffers greatly from the lack of wholesome recreational facilities. Playground equipment is meager and play leaders among the teachers are too few. On the other hand the commercial recreations transact a thriving business, and of these the most objectionable is the traveling carnival.

Kentucky has the best child labor law in the South, but the sentiment for its enforcement is weak and many violations occur. The juvenile court law also embodies high standards, but in many parts of the state its spirit is clearly misunderstood, and as a consequence serious injustice is done to the children. Often they are tried in courts other than the juvenile court and in frequent cases the disposition is most unfortunate. The dependent child is seriously neglected, but the state makes some appropriation to the Kentucky Children's Home Society.

The report contains an excellent summary of the laws relating to children and points out the chief weaknesses and omissions. Although the state appropriates money to some of the children's institutions it has no department of charities and no agency authorized to inspect or

supervise these institutions. Many of the laws are clearly inadequate and should be brought up to standardized form. A number of chapters close with recommendations which suggest the needed legislation and improvement in administration and methods. It is also recommended that a "children's code" commission be appointed to standardize and co-ordinate the state laws relating to child welfare.

GEORGE B. MANGOLD

MISSOURI SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

Justice and the Poor. By REGINALD HEBER SMITH. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1919. Pp. 249. \$1.50.

The failure of our people to secure justice for the poor, weak, and friendless, who seem unable adequately to protect their legal rights, has been notorious. Startling illustrations have occasionally aroused the public to sporadic efforts at relief. In recent years, many of these efforts have borne fruit, and actual progress has been achieved, as, for example, the exposure of the incredible abuses of the old justice court system in Chicago, which led to the abolition of the "justice shop" and the establishment of the Municipal Court. But fundamental as the evil is, it has never received any adequate or systematic treatment prior to the publication of this very scholarly and able study. While it is universally admitted "that freedom and equality of justice are essential to a democracy and that denial of justice is the short cut to anarchy," yet it has remained for Mr. Smith to give us the first scientific analysis of the problem and the various efforts at its solution.

The scope of the work, which was prepared for the Carnegie Foundation, includes "the whole question of administration of the law as it affects members of the body politic who by reason of poverty, ignorance, or lack of knowledge of the language are at a disadvantage in the effort to secure justice as between man and man in our present complicated industrial and social relations" (p. xi). It analyzes the causes of the present denial of justice to the poor, gives a splendid account of the various agencies that contribute to the more equal administration of the laws, and ends with a full discussion of legal aid work and its accomplishments in the United States.

Throughout the work is sane, scholarly, and balanced. The author is possessed of a fine historical perspective, and is thoroughly grounded in the fundamental, juristic principles that are involved. It is an invaluable contribution to an important but neglected problem, and should stimulate new interest and efforts toward a genuine solution.